

45BC

Julius & Sulpicius decided vernal
Equinox should fall on MAR 25.

Added day to 46BC to equal 445.

Extra day was added after Feb 24th
which was 6th of Calends of
march. Therefore had two 6th of
Calends of march, thus Bi sextilis.

Priests added day every 3 yrs.

Augustus corrected (4AD - no leap)

(1 BC - no leap) (5 BC - no leap)

Jan 1st was 1st day of yr

1/1/45BC was 1st day of 45BC

New Year was 1/1/45BC @ 6:16 P.M.

Sorgerius must have made an error
of 24 hours in his determination of
Vernal Equinox

45 BC

Caesar gave odd months 31 days
and even months 30 except
Feb which had 29 ordinarily,
30 in leap year

| | | |
|------|------|-------|
| 1-31 | 5-31 | 9-31 |
| 2-29 | 6-30 | 10-30 |
| 3-31 | 7-31 | 11-31 |
| 4-30 | 8-30 | 12-30 |

Checked
7/1/00
Pg 29

45BC

Julius Caesar gave

(Cath. Engr.)

Jan → 31

May → 31

SEP - 30

Feb → 28

June → 30

OCT - 31

Mar → 31

QUINTILIS → 31

Nov → 30

Apr → 30

SEXTILIS → 31

Dec → 30

Mar., May, July, Oct Nones fell on 7th

Mar., May, July, Oct Ides fell on 15th

others Nones on 5th & Ides on 13th

The Roman DAY began at midnight

Roman Calendars indicated market days

(nundinæ) at 8-day intervals by
successive lists of letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H

Also the symbol was employed to
indicate COMITIALIS - a day on which
Assemblies were to be held

F (FASTUS) - a day in which Court
could be held.

N (NEFASTUS) - a day on which it was
forbidden to conduct any form of
public business

45BC

Caesar reforms the calendar by
introducing the solar year for
the lunar year.

4562

Caesar decreed the year begin with
1st of January, not with
the vernal equinox in
late March

45 BC

CAESAR'S
CAL

The early Romans had a 12-month calendar somewhat like ours today. But 2000 years ago, it had gotten so out of step with the earth's annual journey around the sun that it showed January coming in the FALL instead of in the winter and this in the northern hemisphere.

Julius Caesar attempted to correct this. In the belief that the year was exactly $365\frac{1}{4}$ days long, he gave 31 days to six of the months. Except for February which was given 29, the other months were given 30 days. As this adds up to exactly 365 days, there was still that troublesome one-quarter of a day to worry about. To make the calendar come out right, Caesar announced

(2)

that every fourth February would have
30 days instead of 29

| | | | |
|---------|-------------|---------|----------|
| 6 MOS | 1 YR | 31 DAYS | + Feb 29 |
| 5 MOS | 1 YR | 30 DAYS | |
| JAN 31 | JULY 31 | | |
| FEB 29 | SEXTILIS 30 | | |
| MAR 31 | SEPT. 30 | | |
| APR 30 | OCT. 31 | | |
| MAY 31 | NOV. 30 | | |
| JUNE 30 | DEC 31 | | |

LEAP YR

FEB - 30D